

**REMARKS**

This letter is in response to an Office Action dated February 27, 2004. The application now comprises claims 1-3, 5-21, 89-97, 99-134 and 136-139. Claims 1, 14, 16, 21 and 89 are independent claims. Claim 98 has been currently cancelled. Claim 21 and 89 have been currently amended. Claims 136-139 have been currently added.

The response refers primarily to the independent claims. The patentability of the dependent claims follows at least for the reason of being dependent on an independent claim that is patentable.

In paragraph 3 the Examiner states that claims 89-91, 99 and 103 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, for lack of enablement. Additionally, in paragraph 4 the Examiner states that claims 89-91, 98-99 and 103 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, for being indefinite.

Claim 91 is dependent on independent claim 1, which was not objected to and not on independent claim 89 as the others. Since the Examiner offers no explanation regarding a §112 rejection for this claim it is assumed that the §112 rejection of claim 91 is a typographical error.

Claim 98 has been canceled since it referenced a claim from the group which was previously not elected.

Regarding independent claim 89 and claims 90, 99 and 103 which depend upon it, applicants have amended claim 89 to specifically state what was previously implicit. Claim 89 now states: **“entering one or more words into a browser program ... by a user;” “providing said one or more words” from the browser “to software at a first location other than the location of said browser”**. From the wording of the claim and as stated in the application (see page 11 line 34 “browser 20 communicates with a local translator”) it is clear that it is the browser that is providing to the software at a first location and not the user as suggested by the Examiner. However, in order to enhance clarity applicants have amended the claim to specifically state this point.

In paragraph 5 the Examiner states that claims 1-3, 5-21, 89-134 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Osaku et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,061,738) in view of Internationalization of Domain Names, July 1997.

Regarding independent claim 1, the applicants respectfully disagree. The Examiner has not shown a *prima facie* case of obviousness since the introduction of support for characters of non Latin languages by Osaku would impede on the simplification of the selection process suggested by Osaku thus rendering him unsatisfactory for the intended purpose (MPEP §2143.02)

It should be noted that Osaku describes using a list of simplified network names (nicknames) for pre-selected web addresses in order to simplify selection of domains. Osaku describes replacing

long domain names with short ones, preferably a number comprising one or more digits (col. 1 lines 66-67, col. 2 lines 1-6). Optionally, the nickname numbers are automatically allocated by methods described in various embodiments of Osaku's application. Thus a user does not even need to type in the complicated domain name. Osaku aims to facilitate accessing the web with devices (e.g. Internet TV) that implement a simpler input device for example a numeric keypad, a telephone keypad, a touch panel, a pen pointing device, a mouse, a TV remote control. (col. 4 lines 33-45 and col. 10 lines 54-67, col. 11 lines 1-12). In simple input devices it is of interest to limit the number of possible characters, from which the user needs to select (e.g. 10 digits), since the input of a greater number of possible characters complicates the selection process.

In addition, there is another reason for not combining Osaku and Internationalization of Domain Names, since Osaku and Internationalization of Domain Names represent completely different approaches to domain names. Osaku aims to simplify entry of the domain names, and in contrast Internationalization of Domain Names is interested in permitting the use of foreign language domain names regardless of the added complexity. Therefore it would not be obvious to combine the two concepts.

Regarding claim 14, applicants respectfully disagree. The Examiner has not shown a *prima facie* case of obviousness (MPEP §2143.03), since Osaku lacks limitations of the claim. Osaku does not provide a web page address responsive to "said entered information and said analysis". Osaku uses the information as a key for retrieving a matching value from a database associated with the user (col. 9 lines 24-26), Osaku does not additionally perform an analysis of the information as required by claim 14.

Regarding claim 16, applicants respectfully disagree. The Examiner has not shown a *prima facie* case of obviousness (MPEP §2143.03), since Osaku lacks limitations of the claim. Osaku describes providing a match based on the content entered. Osaku does not provide a web page address "responsive to a geographical location at which said information is entered" (two users referencing the same address database that enter "JAL" would receive the same reference regardless of the users' geographical location).

Regarding independent claim 21 it should be noted that Osaku describes creating and using a list of simplified network addresses (nicknames) for pre-selected web sites in order to simplify access to the sites. Osaku provides a single match from the list of sites. In Osaku if there is no match an indication is given (col. 23 line 1).

Claims 21 has been amended to state "wherein said page is automatically provided if a match with said entered information is not currently defined" (see page 15 lines 30-34 and page 16

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lines 1-20), in order to explicitly distinguish over Osaku, who does not automatically provide a page if a match is not found (col. 23 line 1).

Regarding claim 89, applicants respectfully disagree. The Examiner has not shown a *prima facie* case of obviousness (MPEP §2143.03), since Osaku lacks limitations of the claim. Osaku describes providing a match based on the simplified names in a database. Osaku does not perform an automated web search to provide a web page address.

In view of the above observations regarding the distinction between Osaku and the current application, some of the dependent claims clearly could not be anticipated or obvious over Osaku.

Following are a few examples:

Regarding claim 91-94, Osaku does not perform an automated web search to provide a web page address if the required URL is not found (see col. 23 line 1).

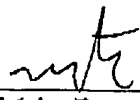
Regarding claims 104-105, Osaku does not provide a web page address based on popularity or statistical information.

In paragraph 6 the Examiner states that claims 122-123 comprise allowable content. Applicants thank the Examiner for this indication.

New dependent claims 136-139 have been added to further define the invention in some embodiments thereof, with the limitation "wherein said page is selected from multiple matching sites" (see for example page 16 line 8).

In view of the above amendments and explanations, applicants feel that the claims are now in order for allowance. In the event that the Examiner believes that there are problems which would make it impossible to issue an allowance for all the claims, the Examiner is respectfully requested to call the undersigned at 1 (877) 428-5468, which is a US toll free number connected directly to our office in Israel (please note the 7 hour time difference and the official work week is from Sunday to Thursday).

Respectfully submitted,  
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June 28, 2004  
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